

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 11th June, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 9th June says that Aiyub Khan
is making preparations to wage war
against the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan.

Aiyub Khan.

Circulation,
715 copies.

But it appears from an Anglo-Indian paper that Aiyub Khan has sent a message to the Amir to the effect that, if the latter should grant him the possession of all the territory lying between Herat and Farah, he would never give him any trouble in future. This shows that he has really no intention of attacking Kandahar, and that his object is only to frighten the Amir in order that he may not endeavour to expel him from Herat. Obviously he is not in a position to enter into hostilities with the Amir. His strength was completely broken by General Roberts. He has now no strong army with him. The Herat Sardars are jealous of each other, and the people are not satisfied with him. The Amir should act with great tact and energy on this occasion and send an army against Aiyub Khan. The Government of India should render aid

to the Amir if he requires it. Aiyub Khan is not only the enemy of Abdul Rahman Khan, but he is also our enemy. Moreover, it should be observed that Abdul Rahman Khan is our nominee. We should assist him in keeping himself on the throne and not allow him to be deposed by any of his rivals.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The Gwalior correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th June says that a few days ago a daring robbery was committed at Sukalpur in Narwar (Gwalior). The robbers carried away about twenty-two thousand rupees worth of property. Several robberies have lately occurred in Narwar. It is to be regretted that the Gwalior Darbar does not adopt measures to prevent their occurrence.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
129 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (published in Marathi at Amraoti) of the 6th June, referring to the case of Vijaya Lakshmi, a Brahmin widow of Surat, who was convicted of killing her newly-born child and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, and the sentence of death was commuted to that of transportation by Mr. Justice West of the Bombay High Court on appeal, remarks that the case has created a great stir in Bombay. Some persons contend that erring widows should not be punished with severity, and in some such cases the accused have been leniently dealt with. But as such cases are of frequent occurrence, Mr. Justice West resolved to make an example of Vijaya Lakshmi and only commuted the sentence, but refused to recommend her to Government for mercy. It is no doubt a very heinous crime to kill helpless children, and the evil should be put down by all means; but we doubt whether the infliction of severe punishments will tend to check the evil. Hundreds of Hindu widows in different parts of the country must be leading an immoral life, but obviously they

have no means of becoming acquainted with Mr. West's judgment, and therefore his judgment can have no effect on them. Moreover, looking at the peculiar condition of Hindu widows, no one can approve of the severe punishment inflicted on Vijaya Lakshmi. Our women receive no education that might enable them to distinguish between right and wrong. Our widows are not allowed to marry. Far from allowing widows to marry, we marry our women at a very early age, and therefore they have greater chance of becoming widows than they would have if they were married at an advanced age. There is a great difference between the condition of women in England and India, which Mr. West appears to have overlooked. First, Englishwomen are generally educated, and are therefore able to distinguish between what is wrong and what is right; but this is not the case with women here. Secondly, although some Englishwomen are never able to marry, they live on hope; but Hindu widows have no hope of remarriage. Thirdly, we think there are many houses in England where children disowned by their parents are fed and brought up, and therefore any woman in England who gives birth to an illegitimate child can secretly send it to any of these houses and is under no necessity to kill it in order to escape shame. But there are no such houses in this country. It is quite unnatural that a woman should kill her own children with her own hands, but the fear of dishonour compels a woman who gives birth to an illegitimate child to kill it. It is the duty of the leaders of the Hindu community to adopt some measures to improve the condition of the Hindu widows. The Government should also show some indulgence to Hindu widows convicted of infanticide, and not inflict severe punishment upon them.

The same paper refers to the rules which have lately been issued by the Bombay High Court for the trial of sessions cases by the Sessions Judges during the four months of the approaching rainy weather. The Judges have been told

that when any case is committed to the sessions, they should endeavour to try it as soon as possible. The ordinary rule that sessions should begin on the first Monday in each month is to be held in abeyance. When the Magistrate has to commit any case to the sessions, he will previously enquire from the Sessions Judge on what date he should commit it, if speedy communication with him by telegraph or any other means is possible. If such communication is not possible, the Magistrate will observe the rule that when he has already committed a case to the sessions, at least two days must elapse before he commits another case. These rules have been issued by the High Court at the instance of the Bombay Government. Apparently the object of the Bombay Government is that there should be no delay in the decision of sessions cases, in order that the prisoners and the witnesses may not be exposed to inconvenience by the delay. The Bombay Government is entitled to all praise for this. There should be no delay in the decision of criminal cases. Sometimes persons remain in custody for several months and are ultimately found to be innocent and are acquitted. Some arrangements should be also made in Berar to prevent delay in the decision of sessions cases.

Circulation,
606 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 6th June says that the display of sympathy on any one's part towards his countrymen on some occasions is a good thing. But one should not always show partiality towards his countrymen, and especially the display of such partiality in a Judge is a sin. There is an old story current among the people:—Once upon a time a Hindu and a Musalman called on an old Musalman for justice in the hot weather. When they reached the place where the old man sat they had to stand in the sun. As it was the month of Ramzan at the time, the old man thought that the Musalman suitor, who kept the Ramzan fast, would be exposed to great inconvenience if he stood long in the sun, and therefore

The case of the European soldier who lately shot a native at Mian Mir and was acquitted by the Lahore Chief Court.

allowed him to stand in the shade. When the old man died and reached the next world, God punished him for his showing this indulgence to a man through race feeling by rendering one of his eyes blind. When a man was punished by God in this way for showing such small indulgence to a man of his own race against one of another race, the punishment which awaits those Judges in the next world who are accustomed to pass judgments favourable to their countrymen, and who consider it their duty to do so, may be better imagined than described. We regret to state that, in spite of Her Majesty's proclamation that she recognizes no distinction between her European and Native subjects, the European Judges always show partiality to Europeans against Natives. Hundreds of natives have been killed by Europeans, but to our knowledge none of the accused has been sentenced to death nor even to transportation for life. When a man falls a victim to the blows of a rampant Anglo-Saxon, his death is ascribed to the rupture of the spleen. When a man is shot by a European, the latter is declared to have fired the gun in self-defence in order to intimidate the deceased. In all such cases the accused has generally only to pay a nominal fine. In a recent case of this kind which was decided by the Lahore Chief Court on the 27th ultimo the Court displayed unprecedented partiality towards the accused, one James Rayes, a European soldier. The accused first killed a dog at Mian Mir, and when the owner of the dog remonstrated with him, he shot him also. The accused pleaded that he fired the gun only in order to intimidate the deceased, not to kill him. The court accepted the excuse and acquitted him. He was not even fined a farthing. Had the accused been a native and the deceased a European, would the Chief Court have acquitted the accused? In spite of all the evidence that might have been produced in favour of his innocence, he would have been sentenced to transportation for life, if not to death. When the natives cannot obtain

justice against Europeans even at the highest tribunals in the country, what can they expect from the lower courts? The European Judges do not care for natives even as much as for animals. If a man overloads an animal or cruelly beats it, he is sure to be punished. But a European can kill a native with perfect impunity. It is this impunity that encourages Europeans to kill natives without the least hesitation. They may hesitate to kill an animal, but they attack a native as a lion does his prey. Such incidents are not of rare occurrence, but one or two natives fall victims every week. It is high time that the Government should interfere and protect the natives from the violence of Europeans.

Circulations
517 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 6th June, referring to the same case, remarks that the acquittal of the accused by the Chief Court is to be deeply regretted. When the Chief Court thinks so lightly of the killing of natives by Europeans, what can we expect from the lower Courts? We give below a vernacular translation of the account, given in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the proceedings of the case, in order that our countrymen may be able to judge for themselves and express their opinion in regard to such an important case, in which a European who had killed a native was not sentenced to imprisonment even for a single day, nor fined a single farthing. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* here gives a translation of the two articles that appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 26th and 27th May, and then remarks:—We cannot say what is the opinion of Europeans, in whom the race feeling is very strong, in regard to the merits of the case; but the natives do not consider the evidence to be favourable to the accused. The Judge made the most of the small discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, while he implicitly accepted the evidence produced on behalf of the accused. The counsel for the defence could call in no eye-witness except Slarner, but he ought to have

been tried as an accomplice with Rayes. He was released on the very first day of the trial in order that he might be examined as a witness. The accused was acquitted by court in accordance with his own statement. If unfortunate Chirag, the deceased, pursued the soldiers, remonstrated with them for killing his dog, and asked them to go with him to the officer commanding the regiment to which they belonged, he committed no fault. If Rayes was a good-natured man, and if Slarner was ready to pay Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 to the deceased as damages for his dog, why did they object to go to the commanding officer? Slarner appears to be a very shrewd man. He invented the story of the offer of damages in order to convince the credulous and sympathetic Judge that he was ready to settle the quarrel amicably. Edwards appears to be still more shrewd than Slarner. He says that a body of natives, armed with sticks, suddenly reached him and took his gun from him. The natives must have been in a state of excitement at the time, but he heard no noise of their coming! Have natives become so bold that they should venture to wrest a gun from a European soldier when a native has just been shot by another soldier? The Judges should be very careful in passing judgments. Their judgments should not be such that even ordinary persons could find fault with them. The Government Advocate appears to have done nothing in this case. He allowed the tutored witnesses for the defence to deceive the Judge by saying a great many things which had no direct connection with the case. The station-master of Mian Mir said that he saw six or seven natives standing outside his room, when Edwards said that he saw about fifteen or twenty natives passing. Is there no difference in these two statements? The Judge took no notice of this and believed the European witnesses. But the evidence of the three native witnesses for the prosecution was not believed because they said that only they were present when the deceased was shot, while a fourth eye-witness was also called by the counsel for the prosecution. But it is useless

to criticise evidence produced by both sides, because the accused himself acknowledged that he shot the deceased and was acquitted on the ground of self-defence. It would have been better if Dr. Fairweather had ascribed the death of the deceased to some sickness. In that case the Chief Court would have escaped all this criticism. Dr. Fairweather, who examined the wound of the deceased, said that the gun must have been fired from the distance of ten or twelve inches. Hence the accused cannot be considered to have fired the gun in self-defence, because the deceased could not beat the accused with a large stick if they were so near each other. The accused did not like to go to the commanding officer in the custody of the natives, and shot the deceased because he was convinced that he would never be sentenced to death in consideration of his bravery. The lesson which the learned Judge gave to the jury clearly shows that he did not like that the brave soldier should be punished. We hope that the Panjab Government will take notice of this case !

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th June, referring to the case of the three European soldiers who were charged with killing a carriage-driver at Agra, states that the soldiers have been acquitted by the Sessions Judge on the ground that there was no sufficient evidence to convict them. The people are not satisfied with the Judge's decision. They say that if the accused had been natives, the same evidence would have been deemed sufficient for their conviction.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 4th June publishes an article, communicated by its Firozpur correspondent, in which the details of a case of police torture are given. A man, his wife and children, and his wife's sisters were horribly tortured by Nihal Chand, the deputy inspector of police of Dharamkot, Firozpur. The man died from the effects of the torture. The police cast his

body into a well and gave out that he had committed suicide by throwing himself into the well. The case is pending in the court of Munshi Ram Sahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Delhi, states that a European soldier, standing on the bank of the Jumna at Delhi, fired a gun at a game on the other bank. The bullet struck a native girl and wounded her. The occurrence was accidental, and consequently the accused was acquitted by the Magistrate. The editor remarks that even if the accused had voluntarily shot the girl and she had died, he would have received no punishment. He would have been sent to the Lahore Chief Court for trial, where he would have found a very merciful Judge in Mr. Justice Plowden. If this state of things continues, many natives will fall victims in the Panjab every year.

The *Vritt Dhára* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the 6th June says that the Home Government wishes to push the Irish Land Bill through Parliament as soon as possible, but the Bill has met with so much opposition that the discussion on its first clause has not yet ended. If Parliament goes on at this rate, it will take at least one year to pass the Bill. Fifteen hundred amendments have already been made and the number is increasing every day. Some of our countrymen may complain of the great haste with which laws are passed in this country, and refer to the case of the Press Act to show in what an extremely short time any law can be passed here. But they should remember that there is a great difference between England and India. In England the people have a voice in the administration of their country, but the Government of India is an unmitigated despotism. We have nothing to do with the state of affairs in England. The will of the rulers is law to us.

Circulation,
153 copies.

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 9th June refers to the Sibpore Engineering College affair, and urges that the Director of Public Instruction should reconsider his order and readmit the boys into the college. It is not wise that such a useful institution should be allowed to be abolished in this way. We cannot approve of a spirit of insubordination in a student. But the students of the Sibpore College only sent a petition to the Director against the Professor. It would have been quite sufficient to reject the petition. There was no necessity to ask the students to withdraw it. The Professor was also not right in pushing a student by the neck, because corporal punishment is suited to children and not to grown-up boys.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 7th June, referring to the Lahore reservoir accident, says that it complained last year that the work was being pushed on with great haste, but no notice was taken of its complaint. The accident has inflicted a great loss not only on the municipal committee, but also on those persons whose houses are situated near the reservoir and have been undermined by water. The question is who is responsible for the incident. The contractor disowns all responsibility, on the ground that the work was done under the supervision of the Government Engineer. He also says that he told the Engineer in the beginning that the ground was not suitable for a reservoir. But if the Engineer did not listen to him, he should have brought this matter to the notice of the higher authorities. The Engineer may plead that he built the foundation of the reservoir as deep as that of the reservoirs constructed at other places. But the foundation should have been deeper here, as the ground here is not so strong as at other places. It is also said that the lime used was not good. An enquiry should be immediately made into this matter. (The *Koh-i-Nur* has expressed somewhat similar sentiments on the subject. The accident has been noticed by all the papers of Lahore.)

POST-OFFICE.

The *Sadiq-al-Akhbar* (Bahawalpur) of the 9th June complains of the irregular delivery by the postal officers of the copies of the paper to the subscribers at some places. The issues of the *Sadiq-al-Akhbar* for two months were delivered at once by the post-office at Uch to the nephew of Nawab Rab Niwaz Khan, the chief of Ahmadpur. Likewise a gentleman at Gailawalla received copies of the paper for three months at the same time from the post-office at Lodhran. The Postmaster-General should see to this.

Circulation,
455 copies.

Irregularity in the delivery of the *Sadiq-al-Akhbar* by the postal officers.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th June, in its local news column, complains of the prevalence of theft at Agra.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The prevalence of theft at Agra.

The *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad) of the 7th June, referring to the dismissal of the appeal of Munshi Indarman by the Allahabad High Court, expresses great satisfaction at the dismissal and praises the High Court for its justice.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The case of Munshi Indarman.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	June 3rd & 6th	1881. June 6th & 8th respectively.	680 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	7th	11th	225
3	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	2nd	6th	115
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	4th	"	140
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	4th & 8th	6th & 10th respectively.	1,700
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Oudhesh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Ganga Prasad	8th	9th	...
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	10th	125
8	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	7th	"	80
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	4th & 7th	6th & 9th respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	4th	7th	...
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	"	8th	135 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	7th	10th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	6th	9th	125 copies.
14	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For the months of November and December, 1880	8th	420
15	<i>Barar Samachar.</i>	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	June 6th	9th	250

16	Bhadrat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	3rd	...	...	5th	...	147	"
17	Bharti Vilas	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Jamna Das	"	...	...	7th	...	200	"
18	Dabudaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	"	...	...	9th	...	225	"
19	Dabudaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	"	...	...	8th	...	410	"
20	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	"	...	...	8th	...	225	"
21	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	"	...	...	5th & 11th respectively.	...	300	"
22	Hayat Jawidani	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Jhabbe Lal	"	...	...	11th	...	80	"
23	Jaspur Gazette	Jaipur	Hiudi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	"	...	...	6th & 11th respectively.	...	188	"
24	Jalwa-i-Tur	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	"	...	...	6th	...	50	"
25	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	"	...	...	8th	...	250	"
26	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad	"	...	...	6th	...	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)	"
27	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	May 30th	...	...	7th	...	350 copies.	"
28	Kayasth Samachar	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	"	...	...	6th	...	250	"
29	Khair Khud-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	June 1st	...	...	"	...	90	"
30	Khair Khud-i-Pan-jah.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	"	...	...	8th	...	600	"
31	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	"	...	...	7th & 11th respectively.	...	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)	"
32	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	May 22nd	...	...	11th	...	50 copies.	"
33	Lamb-i-Mahfaz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mihdi Husain Khan.	June 4th	...	...	8th	...	80	"
34	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Saiyid Jamil-al-din.	May 31st	...	...	7th	...	365	"
35	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	June 8th	...	...	11th	...	150	"
36	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	"	...	...	10th	...	100	"
37	Mashir-i-Qaiser	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	"	...	...	9th	...	200	"
38	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	May 31st	...	...	6th	...	90	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
39	<i>Mitra Vildis</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	June 6th	June 8th	250 copies.
40	<i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" 1st	" 5th	125 "
41	<i>Mulla-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	" "	" "	32 "
42	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	" 7th	" 10th	120 "
43	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat,	" 8th	" 11th	200 "
44	<i>Najmal-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	" 7th	" 9th	325 "
45	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	" "	" "	106 "
46	<i>Nur Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	" 9th	" 11th	700 "
47	<i>Nur-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 11th	" "	337 "
48	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 6th to 11th	" 6th to 11th	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).
49	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	7th	10th	600 copies.
50	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	" 4th	" 7th	300 "
51	<i>Panjabi Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	" 7th	" 10th	150 "
52	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 6th	" 9th	300 "
53	<i>Prawod Sindhu</i>	Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Govind Sa- tarkar.	" "	" "	129 "
54	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	4th	" "	50 "
55	<i>Quair-al-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	5th	7th	125 "
56	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	1st	5th	600 "
57	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	6th & 9th	7th & 10th respectively.	517 "

58	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Bishan Sarup	...	May 28th	...	6th	...	110	"
59	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i> ...	Kapurthala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharaf-al-din	...	June 4th	...	"	...	200	"
60	<i>Sadiq-al-Akhbār</i> ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Quds	...	" 9th	...	11th	...	455	"
61	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i> ...	Amritsar	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rajab Ali	...	" 4th	...	9th	...	200	"
62	<i>Satd-al-Akhbār</i> ...	Budaun	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Afzal Ali	...	" 1st & 9th	...	5th & 11th	...	75	"
63	<i>Shola-i-Tār</i> ..	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Haidar Ali	...	" 7th	...	9th	...	325	"
64	<i>Surya Kānī</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Waman Narain Raje	...	" 1st	...	8th	...	...	"
65	<i>Tunya-i-Hind</i> ...	Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Wilayat Ali	...	" 3rd	...	9th	...	...	"
66	<i>Urdu Akhbār</i> ...	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Dhondo Balkrishn,	...	" 4th	...	"	...	325	"
67	<i>Victoria Paper</i> ...	Sialkot	Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Divan Chand	...	" 1st & 4th	...	5th & 8th	...	900	"
68	<i>Vritt Dharā</i> ...	Dhar	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	" 6th	...	10th	...	153	"

ALLAHABAD:

The 16th June, 1881.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

